THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp and twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.
RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)
For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 12,50
For any thing higher, 15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) 20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.
Music on Piano, 20,00
Use of Instrument, 3,00
The same on Guitar, 12,00
Drawing and Painting, 15,00
Oil Painting, 5,00
Needle Work, 8,00
Board per month, 1,00
Washing per month,
Musical Scholars will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpœnas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 78—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and or sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIOUS dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.
Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to
H. PENNINGTON
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 12, 1855 No. 6.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

Ward Gold Mine Stock!
AT AUCTION.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction, on Thursday, the 13th Dec. next, in front of the Court House, in this city, one certificate for 1,500 shares of stock in the Ward Gold Mine, located in Davidson county, in this State, belonging to the estate of W. R. Scott deceased.
Also, at the same time and place, the said Scott's interests in the following mines, viz: Patton, White and Walker Copper and Gold Mines, which are located in Guilford county.
Terms: Six months credit for approved negotiable notes, bearing interest from day of sale.
P. F. PESCUD,
J. F. JORDAN,
Adm'rs with will anne ed of W. R. Scott, dec'd.
Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1855. 3—td.

UNIVERSITY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held at the Executive office in this City, on Monday, the 10th day of December next.
CH. MANLY, Sec'ty.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1855. 3—td.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.
Nov. 30, 1855. 3—tf.

NEGROES FOR SALE.
ON THURSDAY THE 27TH OF DECEMBER NEXT will be sold at the dwelling house of Stephen Stephenson, living eight miles South of Raleigh, SEVEN LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, belonging to the estate of H. A. McCullers, deceased, consisting of men and women.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
A. TURNER, Adm'r.
Nov. 27, 1855. 3—3tpd.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.
All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.
N B All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address
THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.
☞ Register copy.

NEW BOOKS.
CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.
THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.
"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * *. Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistably carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*
"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*
"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

A TEACHER WANTED.—TO TAKE CHARGE of the Valley Academy, Caldwell county, N. C. For a permanent classical school, there is scarcely a more desirable location in the State, combining, as it does, the advantages of health, cheapness, morality of the neighborhood, &c. None need apply except such as are thoroughly qualified to prepare boys to enter our University, and who are of good moral conduct.
Application must be made by 1st of January, 1856. No objection to a limited school, if preferred. Direct to the undersigned, or to Gen. S. F. Patterson.
ED. W. JONES,
Fort Defiance, N. C.
Nov. 19, 1855. 1—5t.

PIANOS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESpectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and public generally that he still continues to manufacture Pianos at his old stand on Hargett Street. He has recently finished two, which for sweetness of tone, touch and durability will compare favorably with any made elsewhere, and at much less than Northern prices. Also, on hand several nearly new second-hand, including one of New York make nearly as good as new. Persons wishing to purchase or rent Pianos by the month or year are invited to call and examine the above instruments.
Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner by his son, who has had ten years experience in the business.
WESLEY WHITAKER, Sr.
Nov. 27, 1855. 1101—w3t.

MACON HOUSE.
Portsmouth, Va.
THIS HOUSE, WHICH HAS BEEN CLOSED FOR the last three months and in which there have been no cases of yellow fever, is now open for the reception of visitors. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in refitting and refurnishing it as a first class Hotel. The patronage which it heretofore received is again solicited.
Portsmouth, Nov. 11, 1855. 103—w&swlm.
☞ Register copy and forward account.

NOTICE.
FAIRMOUNT HOTEL FOR SALE, WITH NINEty acres of good land, 8 Offices, 1 Store House, and all necessary out houses. This House is well known by persons who have been to Nashville, therefore, I deem it unnecessary to say anything in regard to what could be done there. Any person wishing to make money, cannot invest their money in any property better than the above named.
Price, thirty-six hundred dollars—terms easy. For further particulars apply to
S. A. ARRINGTON,
Nashville, N. C.
Dec. 1, 1855. 3—6t.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
MISS ELIZA HILL, PROPOSES OPENING A school for girls, on the 1st of January next. She has provided for this purpose, a suitable room, on her own premises, and would like to engage from ten to twenty pupils as soon as possible, that she may make all necessary arrangements in due time.
Nov. 15, 1855. 1100—w3t.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.
MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.
JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.
Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.
E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANnouncing to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respecter of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.
H. L. EVANS,
One door above B. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855 94—

FINE FRUIT TREES!
30,000 FRUIT TREES OF THE FINEST select kinds, native and foreign, are now ready for sale by Joshua Lindley at New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C., and Owen Lindley, at Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries. Persons wanting Trees will please to direct their orders to Joshua Lindley, New Garden, or Owen Lindley, Cane Creek.
JOSHUA LINDLEY,
OWEN LINDLEY.
Nov. 6, 1855. 1098—w5w.

$10 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ABOUT the 1st day of October last, my negro boy, Sylvester, five feet eight or nine inches high; large front teeth; tolerable quick spoken. Said boy has a wife at S. M. Williams's, about 8 miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of he said Williams. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me six miles South of Raleigh, or in Raleigh jail so I can get him again.
JAMES PENNY.
Nov. 5, 1855. 1098—wtf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.—Timothy W. Ward and others vs. John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price—Fall Term, 1855.
To Hardy W. B. Price, SIR:—You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in Williamston, at the ensuing term, to be held on the last Monday in February, 1856, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill of the complainants above named, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.
Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, in Williamston, this the 24th day of October, A. D. 1855.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
Oct. 28, 1855. 1097—w6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXecuted by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the premises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.
Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less. Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various other articles.
☞ Terms six months credit with bond and approved security.
W. H. HIGH, *Trustee*.
Oct 20, 1855. 97—td.

$5,000 WANTED, FOR ONE OR more years, on indisputable security. Apply to the Editors of the N. C. Standard or address box 127, Raleigh Post Office.
Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1855. 99—1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT NOVEMBER Term, 1855, of Wake County Court qualified as the Administrator of the estate of Tabitha Rogers, deceased, will sell at the residence of Allen R. Rogers, in said County, on Wednesday the 19th day of December next, a large quantity of personable property.
TERMS: Six months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.
J. W. F. ROGERS, Adm'r.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—AT THE SAME TIME and place, will be sold twelve likely negroes, by the undersigned as Commissioner. They are men, women and children.
Terms of sale the same as prescribed above.
J. W. F. ROGERS, Com.
Nov. 27, 1855. 2—sw2w.

WINTER OATS.—250 BUSHELS OF THE TALL variety, well cleaned and ripened expressly for sale. Apply at "Farmers' Hall" to JAMES M. TOWLES.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1855. 104—4t.

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.
PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:
On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:
All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34.)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Cathoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.
On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:
In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)
In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)
On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:
In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)
In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)
On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:
The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.
Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.
An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.
In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.
The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.
The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.
CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug 14 1855. 1089—1awtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.
The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.
NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin. 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.
*** The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.
For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

Resumption of the Through Travel!
DAILY, DIRECT, BY THE
SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD,
AND THE SPLENDID BAY STEAMERS
LOUISIANA AND NORTH-CAROLINA,
WHICH HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, *cleansed, repainted* and put in the most *complete order* for the Safe and Comfortable transportation of the Southern travel to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On and after Thursday, Nov. 1st, The Trains of the SEABOARD and ROANOKE RAIL ROAD will leave WELDON, N. C. *DAILY at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, after the arrival of the MORNING TRAIN from WILMINGTON, N. C., for *PORTSMOUTH, Va.*, connecting there with the BAY STEAMERS, LOUISIANA and NORTH CAROLINA, which leave the DEPOT WHARF, *DAILY*, (*Sundays excepted*,) at 6 o'clock, P. M., for BALTIMORE, arriving there the next morning at 7 o'clock, in time for the CARS for PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.
SCHEDULE FOR THE THROUGH LINE!

Leave Wilmington, N. C.,	at	6 A. M.
" Weldon "	"	2 P. M.
" Portsmouth, Va.,	"	6 P. M.
" Baltimore,	"	9 A. M.
" Philadelphia,	"	2 P. M.

Passengers need not apprehend any danger in taking this route, as hard frosts and ice have made their appearance, and the Sanatory Authorities of Portsmouth and Norfolk have notified their absent citizens that it is perfectly safe for them to return.
OWEN D. HALL,
Agent N. & R. R. R. Co.
Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1855. 101—1m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.
THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.
TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.
REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex cept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.
This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.
Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.
The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.
Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.
By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.
As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.
Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.
51—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Editors of the North Carolina Standard:

GENTLEMEN:—I send you below a copy of a letter addressed, in answer to one from him, to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of Alamance County; and as my opinion has often been asked concerning certain points alluded to in this letter, and as they are exciting a good deal of interest and difficulty, I have deemed it best to have the letter published.

The Common School law as passed by the last Assembly requires the School fund to be divided in each County equally among the Districts; and I give what I suppose to have been the object of this provision, though such object is only implied.

Many Districts need alterations, and in some Counties it would be well to make all the Districts new; and certainly if every County could be laid off into Districts nearly equal, and of convenient size for one School, it would be a vast improvement. Absolute equality in the Districts is impossible, and not to be desired; but a large number of Chairmen and experienced officers in every part of the State, east, west, and middle, have expressed to me the opinion that it is possible to divide the Counties in nearly, if not all localities, into Districts of a moderate size. *Equality in facilities of education*, and not merely in money, is what each child and each District ought to claim; and this is best attained by having Districts not too large or too small for one School.

But I have been decidedly of opinion, and have so expressed myself, that changes on this subject had better, for the present, be left to the voluntary action of the County Boards under the advice of the Superintendent, and I have used exertions, and in some instances with most happy results, to get these Boards to lay off and alter the Districts with more system, and on the plan of having but one School in each. I fully believe that in time every County will come up to a uniform system on the principle indicated; but the work will advance by degrees, and be effected as light and more accurate information are diffused. The object of the Assembly, a wise and good one if I have correctly stated it, cannot I fear be at once accomplished; and if this end to be aimed at is not obtained it could not be practicable to divide the money according to the number of Districts. So to divide, allowing each District to remain as it is, would not be just, and I feel perfectly sure that the Legislature never contemplated any such idea.

With much respect,
I am truly yours,
C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Nov. 14th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received your favor of the 8th inst., mailed on the 13th, (yesterday.) Some of the points arising from the late acts in regard to Common Schools, to which you call my attention, have caused difficulties in other Counties besides Alamance. My opinion, which you desire, I will proceed to give you at once, as plainly and briefly as I can.

First—As to the mode of dividing the School fund among the Districts. I suppose that the object of the Legislature was to have the Counties laid off into Districts of a uniform size, and large enough for one School only. As you are aware, very large and very small Districts are a nuisance; and you also are fully aware of the difficulties in the way when there are to be several Schools in one District. Such Districts give rise to endless troubles and disputes; and in some Counties all the Districts are large enough for several Schools while the division is very unequal and imperfect in others. Besides all this, as you also know, there have been difficulties heretofore in the mode of dividing the School fund, and the former law was seldom complied with.

Now, I suppose that the Assembly were aware of these things and wishing to have a uniform and satisfactory method of dividing the fund everywhere established, and wishing also to have all the Districts convenient in size, not too large or too small for one School, and thus to put an end to continual change, and to avoid the confusion incident to these changes, enacted the law requiring the fund to be divided equally among the Districts. It was presumed, of course, that the Districts would be made as equal as possible; perfect equality in size, none would expect or hope for, while it was believed that the Districts in all parts of the State could be made of a size convenient for one School. If these ends could be attained they would, as you well know, produce an immense change for the better.

The idea of permanency being attached to the Districts, from their just arrangement and division, an end would be put to those perpetual agitations for change and division so injurious in many sections. The schoolhouse would be located as near the centre as possible, and this location being considered as fixed, there would be more disposition to improve the site and to build a good house. These are very important objects, and it may be laid down as a general rule that so long as the School in any District is not considered fixed to any one certain place, it has not made a successful beginning in that District. Believing the objects of the Assembly to have been such as I have indicated they were founded in just and wise views; but whether these objects can now be accomplished, or *immediately accomplished at any time* is another question. Perhaps it would be impracticable to have the whole State redistricted at once; and certainly now seems not to be a favorable time, the public mind being wholly unprepared for such a great change. Besides, the object of the Legislature in this is only *implied*, and it is to be regretted that this intention was not more fully expressed, in which case more full justice would have been done to the motives of those who enacted the laws, while it also would have been better understood. But you know the amount of labor imposed on the last Assembly. In justice to what I believe to have been its important designs in the act in question, and the very beneficial effects of the policy fully and effectually carried out, I have made this rather long explanation, and I think it desirable that these things should be fully understood and the whole subject be thoroughly canvassed by all the friends of the Common Schools in this State.

With this view it has been my intention as soon as my engagements would permit, to make a public communication through the Governor to the people of the State. I suggested, in my reports to the Assembly, the propriety of some alterations in the law in regard to the divisions of the school fund among the districts, stating the diversity of practice now existing; but in view of the difficulty of having at present a satisfactory and uniform rule, I also suggested, that it "*may be best to leave this (the mode of division) to the discretion of the County Boards, under the advice of the Superintendent,*" &c., &c.—Possibly, if the subject were so left to the voluntary action of the Boards, under the advice of the Superintendent, we might, by putting together the experience of different sections and different officers, and by patiently hearing and discussing the views of all parties, finally arrive at a uniform, simple, and judicious plan, based on the idea of equal Districts, of small size, convenient for one school, &c., &c.—But the great question now is, what are we to do under the present law? *It will certainly cause serious injury to undertake to execute the law in part without first doing what the law intended should be done, that is, without making the Districts* as nearly equal as possible; *where there is no disposition to make an attempt of this kind, and where Districts are very unequal, Boards of County Superintendents will have to continue that method of division which formerly gave most satisfaction.*—This advice is given, not because it is believed that County Superintendents more than any other executive officers of the law can undertake to say what laws shall and what ones shall not be enforced; nor can any one, except the law-making power, to wit, the Legislature, undertake to set aside any law because he may deem it unwise, improper, or injurious in any way. I cannot and would not have any such power, nor can your Board of County Superintendents; but when a law seems, under the circumstances, to be impracticable, and when we and all interested are so agreed, *we can fail to execute it*, with the full consciousness that this failure will be overlooked by all until proper alterations can be made. Such was the former practice in many counties on this very subject.

I am glad that you have, as you inform me, applied to JUDGE RUFFIN for his opinion on the matter, and as he has advised you to continue your former method, I feel much gratified to find that the course I have had to recommend has met the approbation of one who long expounded the law with great learning and ability, and who is eminently conservative in all his opinions. His reasons are doubtless similar to those I have given; and, while I have no hesitation in advising as I have done, in this matter, I wish to impress on the minds of all officers the importance, generally, of a strict compliance with the law. I do hope that at an early day its provisions will all be made consistent and practicable; and that then every part will be literally executed. If this course is not pursued, a time of great litigation and confusion will overtake us; and nothing but general forbearance on all sides has prevented suits, the decision of which, either way, would unsettle the practice of many Counties, and make void many important acts. Several suits of this kind are now pending; they are troublesome, their decision either way invalidates many official acts in various Counties, and they show what vast confusion might be caused by former practices if parties every where were disposed to be litigious.

Secondly—The penalty to which you alluded, of fifty dollars on Committee-men failing to act after accepting office, is precisely the same as it was in the former law. You will find it in the pamphlet of School Laws, compiled in 1853, page 10, section 24; it was a provision of the act of 1844-'45, and has been in force ever since. The penalty is large, but I cannot see how it can operate unjustly; those only are liable who accept an office and then refuse or neglect to perform its duties; and of course it would not be enforced except for such neglect or refusal as would be injurious to the schools, in which case, that is in case any one is going to act thus, he certainly ought not to accept the office.

Committees, however, under the last act, are now liable to a penalty of five dollars for not reporting to the County Superintendents according to law, the number and names of children in their District. This is the only new penalty imposed on Committees—and it was imposed because of the importance of the report and the repeated complaints of Chairmen that it was often neglected. Without such reports the County Superintendent cannot equitably apportion or divide the School fund, or judiciously charge any of the Districts; and if it is not strictly or faithfully made injustice may be done to many Districts. That all parties might be kept constantly in mind of the provisions of the new law, I have had this section of the act printed on the margin of the blanks on which Committees are to make their reports.

I am yours truly,
C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Common Schools.

For the Standard.

HARBOR OF BEAUFORT.

Arrival of Ships from England with Iron for the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to announce in your widely circulated journal, the arrival of three vessels at Beaufort from Newport, Wales, with 1250 tons of rails to Edward R. Stanly, Esq., Contractor on the A. & N. C. R. R. The largest of these vessels, the James Gray, Capt. Plumer, brought 520 tons. We had the pleasure of meeting the Captain a few days since. He is a polite and intelligent gentleman, and has spent the greater portion of his life on the sea. He informed me that he did not find less than 22 feet depth of water on the bar when he came in, and if he again has occasion to visit Beaufort he would not require a pilot, so easy is the harbor of access. He also stated that he could carry over the bar 20 feet with perfect safety, and that it would be cheaper to sail from Beaufort than New York.—Now, what is to prevent the State from having a city? Heretofore the cry has been *Water! Water!! Water!!!* Plenty of that, you see, and some to spare. Hereafter will it be *Freight! Freight!! Freight!!!* and none at any price? Our Western friends must answer.

The James Gray carries 5500 barrels of flour.—Her depth of hold is 21 feet, and with full cargo on board her draft of water is 17 feet. The three vessels that are now at Beaufort would carry 12,000 barrels of flour. If they are not large enough to accommodate the Hoits, the Morcheads, the Fishers, the Trollingers, the Hargraves, the Camerons, and others in the West, and take off their "*surplus*" grain and flour to *foreign* markets, they should know that Mr. Stanly can and expects to charter ships of double their tonnage to load with iron for Beaufort. The citizens of the West must be accommodated.—Will they give us an opportunity? Will they even test the depth of water on our bar by freighting our ships with the products of their farms. Time must prove—the matter is now before them. I would say more on the subject as it is not every day you can see three ships in a North Carolina port with 1250 tons of freight, but wish to introduce, as the opportunity now offers, a few paragraphs from the Portsmouth Weekly Globe, of January, 1854. The Editor says, in his correct and beautiful description of Beaufort harbor:

"Three things are quite essential to the character of a good harbor, so far as it may be considered a haven that a sailor delights to remember; these are sufficient depth of water, good bottom for anchoring, and security from the ravages of high winds and storms. All three of these requisites Beaufort possesses beyond any suspicions of fancy's sketch, or exaggeration's picture. Practical surveying under three different chapters in the progress of a regular coast survey, amply attest their existence. The triangulating, the topographic, and the hydrographic parties were all satisfied, and satisfied only upon the best of practical and scientific evidence, that these three essentials of a good harbor combined in the excellence of that at Beaufort. The chart calls for 18 feet water almost anywhere within the bar between Fort Macon and Beaufort, the village, and in much of that scope it is deeper, with splendid mud and sand anchorage. Turning to the right on your entrance into the harbor, a beautiful expanse of water between Shackelford's Banks and Beaufort greets and gratifies the eye of the lover of such a scene, to say nothing of the gratification it carries to the heart of the tired and worn mariner, who pants for rest in a secure haven. Here the water varies in depth from twelve to twenty feet, with a mean depth for a considerable distance of eighteen feet.

The little town of Beaufort proper, can be approached by vessels of sufficient depth and capacity for all practical purposes, but the soundings are considered better at Shepard's Point, the site of the future "Carolina city," and according to the charts exhibit a more accessible substantial depth than Beaufort.

Shepard's Point is not designated by name on the chart, its location having been selected since the last hydrographic material was furnished for it. We are not allowed, however, from the superiority of it over Beaufort village proper, to doubt but that it will be the spot upon which the Carolina city will be built.

Bird Island Shoal and Shark's Island Shoal, though prominent features upon the chart, do not in reality present obstacles of serious magnitude. They are well defined, easily avoided, and there is plenty of room for "wide berths" with all desired depth without losing any important item from the area occupied by them.

The banks alluded to—Shackelford's and Royal Island, with Fort Macon Point—protect ships from any inroads from old Neptune in his angry moods. These, and also Northern breakers, which old coastwise mariners say invariably indicate deep water.

Beaufort's permanency as a harbor rests greatly and demonstrably upon the fact that no large, swift river empties through the inlet and to the bar depositing its detritus and forming the delta which are so formidable antagonists to commerce at the mouths or friths of many ports. Ships which in the harbor at New York City have to wait for tides can at any time go in and out at this beautiful harbor.

The harbor is about 8½ miles W. N. W. from the south spit of Cape Lookout, affords shelter from all winds, and is easy of access. It can be entered with the wind from any point, except N. & W., carrying 17 feet over the bar at mean low water.

Mariners understand a bar to be unexceptionable when it carries 17 feet over the bar at mean low water. The observations upon tides are very flattering to this as a port. Observe that the rise of the highest tides above the plane of reference is 4.30 feet, and one would suppose the fall of the lowest would correspond, but observations show that the fall of the lowest tide below the tide of reference is only 0.80 feet. True, natural causes, apart from the position account for high tides generally going above that 'plane' to a greater figure than low ones below. But the peculiarly excellent position of Beaufort will account much for the great disparity in the present case.

Viewed seaward and coastward Beaufort has no superior as a harbor on the Atlantic coast, except one."

If you have a spare corner in your paper, and desire to hear from us, I would write you a line or two occasionally about internal improvements, our road, harbor, and future city on the Atlantic.

Respectfully,
CLERMONT.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK,

NEW YORK Nov. 20, 1855.

It is now evident that had the hards and softs united at our late state election the Hindoos could not have elected a single candidate. The hards see their error; and the more sensible and praticable of them have resolved to make amends for their back-sliding and vagaries; so that the disciples of Ned Buntline are at this moment seriously alarmed at the prospect of a reconcilation.

No sooner was the result of the election known than there was an immense plaster-of-Paris bust of George Law set up in the Astor House bar-room.—Surely the know-nothing *artist* that got up this "bust" deserves well of his country. The face is something like what you would see on a Dutch signboard, or tobacco box. It has to be washed every morning, to be viewed by scores of admiring know-nothings,—the malicious Jesuits coming at night, and daubing it over with charcoal and candle grease.

The Express pays a very high tribute to the "Irish Protestants" who voted the know-nothing ticket. I presume you have an idea of what those "Protestants" are. They are the fanatical, ignorant Orangemen—the dregs of that intolerant faction into whose humble petition to England, Moore, who knew them, well introduces the following characteristic logic:

"That forming one-seventh within a few fractions
Of Ireland's seven millions of hot heads and hearts
We hold as the basest of all base transactions
To keep us from murdering the other six parts."

This is the class of Irish Protestants the Express calls "respectable," "intelligent," &c. Protestants whose only religion is to curse the pope and then "the papists," and to betray the country that gave them birth through "loyalty" to England. It is a libel on the real Irish Protestants here to accuse them of know nothingism; they scorn the thing as much as Grattan and every other Irish Protestant patriot scorned Orangeism and its miserable, paracidal, suicidal doctrines—the doctrines now emulated in this free and glorious country by knaves, fanatics and mountebanks.

GEN. WEBB, GREELEY AND GEN. BAYLY.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Washington, under date of December 3, notices this distinguished trio as follows:

General James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, took a position near me. I saw him years ago, but did not know him to-day.—I remembered a large head, with dense black hair and whiskers; I saw before me to-day a tall man of large and firm frame, high, broad and clear forehead, well bared, and perfectly white hair and whiskers. His appearance and expression are less severe than formerly. He has the port and presence of a man of strong intellect and marked character.

Horace Greeley came in and took a reporter's desk, on the western side of the House. I do not like to take liberties, but I believe it will be pardoned to the extent that I shall presume to go in speaking of a notorious public man. But Mr. Greeley is not handsome. Indeed, I must go further, he is a very homely man; and what is still worse, he does not seem to care for it, and is even slothful. Pale to very whiteness, with blunt, country-boy features, a snubbiness indicating the frequent need of 'kerchief, having a clumsy, foot-chagging, tottering walk almost like decrepitude, a stooping figure, and indeed a *tout ensemble* that seems to indicate that he will forego the respect of mankind for sake of the advantages in trade—I felt it a pity that talents so rare should be combined with such an outward seeming, or perhaps more properly, that a man of such talents should be so regardless of a just and proper appreciation of the sentiments of the world around him.

General Bayly, of Accomac, looks thin and feeble. Years have not made him so old as he seems. His constitution is manifestly frail and has been severely tried. He was not in the hall at the opening, and his entrance excited a general murmur. He is respected by every one as a just and honorable man, and his protracted absence, which was not improbable a short time since, would have been seriously regretted by all.

"YOU CAN'T."—Small words these, but mighty in their influence.—With what fearful power they fall upon the energies of the young and trusting soul! Parent! would you wither in the bud the springing aspirations of that ardent youth? Would you dry up the spring of hope—throw leaden chains around the half-formed resolve—crop the wings of young ambition as its feeble pinions are first spread to the breeze? Then wisper in the ear of that susceptible spirit, "*You Can't.*" Make them believe it, and your work is done. The inherent energies of a noble soul will struggle for efforts with those crippling words, and you will at last gain your purpose. You will lay a soaring spirit in the dust; and he who once aspired to angel's food, will be content with the husk of earth. Yes, and the soul that claimed affinity with its native skies—that sought to win even a seraph's harp, you will prepare for the lowest pit. Do you shudder at the picture? Then banish from your household those words of weakness and despair. Let your child partake of the deadly night-shade, if you will let him encounter the fatal fire-damp, or breath of the pestilence; but O, if you value his future well-being, suffer not his confidence in his own energies to be destroyed. In the former case he may, perchance, be harmed; but let him once believe that he has not the power to execute what his heart shall devise, and be assured from that child you may look in vain for any thing grand, or on the old beaten path, and if a bright thought chance to spring up in his brain, it will soon wither beneath that blighting mildrew, "*Can't.*" *Life Illustrated*

THE NORTH-EASTERN ROAD.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury that "there are now twenty-five miles of the North-Eastern Railroad finished and in full operation; in the course of some weeks another section of five miles will be opened, completing the road to the station known as Monk's corner." The Mercury appears to take for granted that this road, through its extension, the Darlington and Cheraw Road, will eventually have its terminus at the coal fields in North Carolina. To completely checkmate all attempts to divert North Carolina trade from North Carolina works and towns, it is necessary that these works should be energetically pressed forward. The full certainty of the Charlotte Road, with the commencement of active operations on it—the long deferred opening of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation—the construction of the Fayetteville and Western Road—would be so many actual physical obstacles to the tapping of the State, as would put the thing out of the reach of fear. There is no such exuberant, boiling over and superfluous capital South of us, as might be supposed from what is sometimes read and heard. The North-Eastern Road is not finished yet, and it is a pretty hard drag, and the big talk about building roads for the people of North Carolina is all gammon, for the purpose of distracting and dividing the strength which ought to be thrown in favor of measures essential to our State independence. *Wil. Journal.*

THE WILL AND THE WAY.—I learned grammar when I was a soldier on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard-bed, was my seat to study on; my knapsack my book case, and a bit of board, lying on my lap, was my writing-table. I had no money to purchase a candle or oil; in winter, it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of my food, though in a state of half-starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless men—and that, too, in their hours of freedom from control. And I say, if I, under these circumstances, could encounter and overcome the task—is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance? *Cobbett.*

JUDGE MANLY'S RECENT DECISON.

We cheerfully comply with the request contained in the subjoined note from Judge Manly. In publishing recently without comment, the resolutions of the Sampson Convention of Universalists, we did not mean to intimate, (as we were very far from believing,) that any decision of Judge M's, could proceed from any motive but a high sense of duty, and an enlightened conviction that it was the law of the land. The statement of his Honor is calm and clear, and as the point involved is a new one, will be read with general interest.

Judge Manly, however, has been misinformed as regards the first publication of the Sampson resolutions above alluded to. They were originally published in the Tarboro' Southerner, from which paper we copied them. *Wil. Herald.*

RUTHERFORD, Dec. 1st, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—The Resolutions of the Sampson Convention having appeared for the first time in the Wilmington Herald, as I am informed, I hope you will do me the favor to publish also in your paper the statement of the matter which I herewith send.

I am respectfully, your ob't. sv't.,
MATT. E. MANLY.

A decision of mine in Jackson county has been made the subject of denunciation by a State Convention of the Universalist denomination of Christians in Sampson county. Public censure coming from so respectable a source requires of me to make a statement of the facts; which I am satisfied have been misunderstood, and which are necessary to enable the public to judge rightly.

Except the form of affirmation provided for Quakers, Menonists and Dunkards, there are only two forms of oaths by which persons can be qualified to give testimony in North Carolina: An oath on the Holy Gospels, and (for those who have scruples of conscience about swearing,) an appeal to God with uplifted hand. These forms may be seen by reference to the Revised Statutes in the beginning of the chapter on the subject of oaths.

The witness in question, when offered, declined taking an oath upon the Holy Gospels in the usual form, on the ground of conscientious scruples; and the clerk was about to swear him in the alternative form prescribed by the act of Assembly when it was objected that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. Upon examination, he stated he believed "all persons would be saved from their sins, and exempted from pains and penalties for them altogether in the next world—that sin had its punishment in this life, but none in the life to come." By a reference to the terms of the oath which it was proposed to administer to him, it will at once be seen that he could not take that form of oath. It is in the following words—"I appeal to God as the witness of truth and the avenger of falsehood as I shall answer the same at the *great day of judgment* when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, that the evidence that I will give" &c.

Here the sanction appealed to is accountability at the great day of judgment. As he did not believe in this sanction, and declined taking the oath on the Gospels; and as these are the only two forms in which persons (except Quakers &c.) can be sworn in North Carolina; it follows, that he could not be sworn at all without forcing his conscience. In his case therefore the court was relieved from the duty of deciding what are the sanctions appealed to in the common form of oath, and whether, with his belief, he could have taken that oath if he had offered to do so. Upon this plain statement I think it might be safely submitted to the sober second thoughts of the Convention in Sampson itself, whether their denunciations against me, in the particular case stated are not harsh and uncalled for.

Whether the belief of the witness offered and thus excluded is the belief of the Universalists, I have no means of knowing; as I have never seen any Catechism, or other symbolical book of the denomination except what has been promulgated by the Convention in Sampson, as the articles of their belief; and that is too ambiguous to aid me in a decision. I have known in the part of the State where I reside, several estimable gentlemen who were said to be Universalists; and I always understood that the characteristic feature of their belief was the *finite duration* of punishment in the next world; and that all would ultimately be brought into a state of blessedness. Under that impression, no objection was ever made by me, or any body else under my observation, to their competency, nor do I think any just objection could be made.

It is due however to candor, to state that if the creed of the Universalist embraces a denial of all accountability, and punishment in the next world for sins, committed in the body, and unrepented of and unatoned for at death, he is not a competent witness as the law now stands in North Carolina, according to my opinion. Punishment, as well as reward, in a future state, is a necessary belief. In conformity with this opinion, a decision was made by me at the last Court for Cherokee county, and the point with others has been incorporated in a case and sent to the Supreme Court from that county. I trust it will be settled in some way,—no person in the land will more cheerfully acquiesce in, and conform to the decision if it be against my opinion; none be more willing, in case the opinion is sustained, to have the law altered so as to embrace the excluded class.—My settled convictions have ever been in favor of a noninterference on the part of the Civil Authority, either directly or indirectly, whether by Legislation or otherwise, with religious liberty.

It is not my intention at this time to discuss at large the questien of law involved in the opinion, I have here expressed. But as I have been called before the public, it may not be amiss for me to assure such as take any interest in the matter, that it has never been made by me a question of theology, of expediency, or of credibility, but simply of *competency* under the law. And believing the weight of authority and reasoning to be against the competency of the witness tendered, it became my duty to say so. In this the judicial officer has no discretion, but must pronounce the law as it is impressed upon his mind.

I am aware there are conflicting decisions in other States; and in our own State circuit decisions have been made both ways recently on this point. But the professional understanding has been generally in unison with my opinion. And the provisions made by our Legislature for qualifying witnesses to give testimony, manifestly recognize punishment of the sin of perjury in a future state as a necessary belief. The lessons given by Judges and others to uninstructed and ignorant persons, in every case which has fallen under my observation, have had for their burthen this dogma of punishment hereafter. And the elementary writers make belief in a future state of rewards and punishments necessary to competency. There have been indeed, some recent expositions of the phrase "*future state of rewards and punishments,*" which restricts the *punishments* meant, to twinges of conscience in this world. But they are not authoritative, and do not strike me as consistent with any sound exegesis of the phrase, or of the principles involved.

In view of these things, if my fellow citizens of the Sampson Convention, will reflect upon them, it seems to me they will find reasons for my judgment, which if not convincing, will at least satisfy them that it might have arisen from the doubtfulness of the question, and not from any such intolerance and depravity of heart as would lead me to commit a "flagrant outrage" upon the rights of citizens, and an act "unconstitutional and inimical to republican government."

I have made this communication, not to deprecate scrutiny into my conduct and motives, whether public or private, official or unofficial; but that the case may be understood, before it is decided, by the tribunal to which the appeal is taken. I have said nothing, I trust, which it is not proper and becoming in me to say under the circumstances. And I have said all that is necessary, as I conceive, to present myself truly before my fellow citizens whose good opinion I desire, and would not willingly forfeit by acquiescing in a misconstruction of my motives, conduct or creed. And I shall now abide their judgment without apprehensions.

MATT. E. MANLY.

RULES FOR STUDY.—The other evening Professor Davies, the eminent mathematician, in conversation with a young friend of his upon the importance of system in studying, as well as in everything else, took a piece of paper, and wrote off for him the following important rules:—1. Learn one thing at a time. 2. Learn that thing well. 3. Learn its connections, as far as possible, with all other things. 4. Believe that to know every thing of something, is better than to know something of everything

BISHOP IVES, OF NORTH CAROLINA, LECTURING ON ROMANISM IN NEWARK.—A large and respectable audience was attracted to St. Mary's Hall, (Roman Catholic,) in High street, last evening, to listen to the lecture of Dr. Ives, late Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, before the Young Men's Catholic Association. His subject appeared to be Divine Authority, or the supremacy of the spiritual over the temporal order of things. He maintained that there was implanted in the heart of man an inherent respect for authority; and if there was any authority to which he should yield more implicit obedience, it was the authority of God. No man had a right to act independently of Christ, who commanded his apostles to "Go and teach all nations," &c., and every man was bound to receive his teachings. He referred to the teachings of the apostles themselves in support of spiritual supremacy, as well as to the lives and conduct of the Christians of the early centuries. He then dwelt upon the beauties of true religion—which he claimed was Catholic—and concluded with an effective allusion to the mission of the Catholic, which he characterized as "one of peace and selfsacrifice, a minister of love to his race, and in some sort a type or representative of Him who sent him." Dr. Ives is an agreeable and persuasive speaker, and his opinions were advanced with earnestness and force. He was frequently applauded.

GREAT WORDS FROM A SMALL STATE.—When the legislature of Vermont was about to adjourn the other day, Lieutenant Governor FLETCHER could not dismiss the Senate without impressing on their minds the necessity of keeping "the great issue" of slavery constantly in view and he said to them in his farewell speech—

"Senators will pardon me, I trust, at a time like this, for a single political remark. In my view, the issue, the *material* issue, before the country is freedom or slavery, and that freedom now claims the highest services and largest sacrifices of all her true and devoted sons; and that the freemen of Vermont should stand *together* an *unbroken phalanx*, and settle this issue, and arrange other matters afterwards."

The "phalanx" that Vermont can present will not seriously terrify the other States. She has voted herself out of the Union a score or so of times to the regret of nobody in particular, but she returns and annually passees a string of resolutions about a question that does not concern her in any manner. We doubt whether, if she should some day set herself off to Canada, Uncle Sam would send a force to fetch her back. Among the resolutions considered by the legislature this year was one "that in consideration "of slavery and Kane-ism, Vermont no longer "considers herself a member of the Union!" Fiddle-dee! *Detroit Free Press, Democrat.*

MODEL BAR APPEAL.—"Judge, your time I know is precious, as must be the case with so valued a member of society. This case is perfectly clear, and I know your learning and lucid intelligence. For me to argue would be not only a waste of time, but insult to your penetrations. Much might be said, but nothing is needed. Before any other Judge I would lay down the rules of the law, but here I know they have been deeply studied, and wisely understood. I look around me and behold an humble house of logs, yet see before me the spirit of truth, the unpurchased distibuter of law, and the old tenement rises before my mental vision, proud and beautiful as a majestic temple to justice. Judge, I have a bottle of prime Mononghela in my pocket; for the respect I bear your character, allow me to make you a present of it."

"Verdict for the defendant," said the Judge immediately.

SERIOUS CHARGES.—For several days past, it has been understood that a case of extraordinary interest would be brought before the Virginia Conference, now in session in this city. Rev. C. F. Deems, of the North Carolina Conference, has cited Dr. William A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, to answer a long list of serious charges, and the case will probably be reached in the early part of the present week. We make this statement only as a matter of information to our readers, who, we are satisfied, feel a deep interest in the premises, and not as wishing, or intending to take any part whatever in the affair. In the meantime, we look forward to the occasion with a measure of interest ourselves, as probably affording an unusual display of eloquence and talent, but we shall suspend our judgment as to the *merits* of the case, until we hear the *law* and the *testimony*. *Pet. Democrat.*

HOW TO "GO IT."—Go it strong in your praise of the absent. Some of it will be sure to get around.

Go it strong when you make love to a pretty widow. More people have erred by too little than too much in this particular.

Go it strong when taking up contributions for a charitable purpose. It will pay.

Go it strong when you make a public speech.—Nine people out of ten never take any allusion unless it cuts like a short-handled whip or a rhinoceros cowhide.

Go it strong when you advertise. Business is like architecture—its best supporters are full columns.

Go it strong and pay the printer. Never grudge him his price. Recollect it is he who brings customers to your very door, who otherwise would never discover your whereabouts.

THE GRAVE OF MADISON.—A correspondent of the Fredericksburg News, in Culpeper county, Va., gives a melancholy picture of the last resting place of the illustrious Madison. He lies with his family in a grave-yard a short distance from his-house, upon his estate at Montpelier; the family cemetery is surrounded by a brick wall, and the gate is entirely down. The correspondent says that not a stone marks the great man's resting place; dark, running green box wraps it with verdure, and the tracery of branches from an old leafless chesnut tree, relieving itself against the warm azure sky, nod and wave over the dark mound. 'Tis a solemn, calm and peaceful spot.

The correspondent adds that Mrs. Madison's remains are in the vault of the Congressional burial ground in Washington; her direction was to be interred by the side of her husband, but her son has never fulfilled her request.

GENERAL JACKSON'S HERMITAGE.—A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee legislature for the purchase of the Hermitage by the State of Tennessee. The Nashville Union says:

"That Tennessee should own the ground in which repose the remains of her most illustrious son. The property can now be purchased on reasonable terms, and it should be owned by the people. That the people would say so, if the decision were in their hands, we have no doubt; and we trust there is no doubt that their representatives will say so too."

KENTUCKY HOG TRADE.—The Louisville Times estimates that at least one hundred thousand more hogs will be killed in the State this season than were killed in that State last year, with an average increase in weight of about 20 per cent. Up to Saturday evening last 8,339 had been killed in Louisville, where the prices then were $6 50 a $6 85 net. The same paper notes purchases of 20,000 or 25,000 hogs, by dealers, at $5 gross, equal to about $6.85 from the hooks. On green river, in Kentucky, extensive preparations are made for slaughtering. At Bowling Green alone it is expected that 20,000 will be killed and about 10,000 at other points on the river. The number killed on Green and Cumberland rivers will be considerably in excess of last year.

WALKER'S PLANS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—A plan has already been started for the revival of the old Central American Confederation, which is likely to be successful. Honduras and San Salvador have, on the invitation of Gen. Walker, sent commissioners to Nicaragua, inviting propositons to that effect, and Walker has accepted them. This invitation is to be extended to Costa Rica and Guatemala, and unless they accept it, the forces of the three other combined States, it is said, will be used to compel them. It is to be regarded as an act of hostility, if they refuse. Walker's plans already extend to all Central America.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Mr. Duncan Campbell of Richmond county, N. C., on the 10th instant, whilst in the woods (where he had hands splitting rails,) was caught by a falling tree and his body crushed in a horrible manner. He survived the injury an hour and a half.

From the Southern Ladies' Book for December.

COME TO ME IN DREAMS.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come to me oft,
When the light wing of sleep
On my bosom lies soft;
Oh! come when the sea,
In the moon's gentle light,
Beats on the ear
Like the pulse of the night—
When the sky and the wave
Wear their loveliest blue,
When the dew's on the flower
And the stars on the dew.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come and we'll stray
Where the whole year is crowned
With the blossoms of May—
Where each sound is as sweet
As the coos of a dove,
And the gales are as soft
As the breathings of love;
Where the beams kiss the waves,
And the waves kiss the beach,
And our warm lips may catch
The sweet lessons they teach.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come and we'll fly
Like two winged spirits
Of love through the sky;
With hand clasped in hand
On our dream-wings we'll go
Where the star-light and moon-light
Are blending their glow;
And on bright clouds we'll linger
Of purple and gold,
Till, love, angels envy
The bliss they behold.

To the Creditors of the Manteo Manufacturing Company.

GENTLEMEN: In the deed of trust executed by the Manteo Manufacturing Company on the 9th of November last, and in which I am named trustee, there occurs the following clause: "And the said Daniel G. Fowle, as trustee aforesaid, shall sell the said property for *cash*, unless the creditors herein provided for shall otherwise direct, in which case they shall prescribe the terms." In order to carry out the intention embodied in this clause, a meeting of the creditors was called on the 23d of last month. The meeting was well attended, and I was instructed by those present to sell the property as follows: "Five thousand dollars to be paid in cash, the residue to be paid in equal installments at the end of one, two, and three years," &c. The day after the meeting I consulted my Attorney and was advised by him that only those creditors who were present were bound by the action of the meeting, and that if I sold without getting the assent of those absent to the proposed credits, they could hold me responsible as if the property had been sold for cash, and advised me to make publication in the City papers, calling upon those who were absent to come forward and express their dissent, else their assent would be presumed, and as a further security to have printed letters to the same effect sent to the absent creditors. This was accordingly done. To some of the creditors I wrote letters, calling upon them especially to come forward and give their assent. James H. Benedict & Co., of New York, were written to and informed of the resolutions adopted by the meeting. Their answer has been received. They have not assented to the credits.

Their letter has been placed before my Attorney, and he has advised, that if I sell upon credit under present circumstances, I will render myself personally liable for whatever sum they may justly claim. I have again written to them, urging them to assent and to answer by telegraph. The publication of the notice of sale has been delayed to hear from them, but without success. Their debt is between fifteen and eighteen thousand dollars, and I am unwilling to render myself personally responsible therefor. I have therefore published in to-day's papers that the terms of sale would be cash.

My opinion in regard to the property's selling for much more upon credit than for cash, has not been changed, and I am still willing to take the responsibility of selling upon credit, if the creditors, who are the only persons to be benefitted thereby, will give me an indemnifying bond. Unless this is done, I must pursue the line of conduct indicated by my Attorney, as that which the Law has marked out for Trustees. The creditors likewise directed that the land should be divided into four tracts, and each sold separately. This direction was given under the belief that all the mortgagees had consented to a plan by which each bound himself to resort to and exhaust one of the tracts before resorting to either of the others. The division has been rendered impracticable, by the dissent of Wm. R. Poole, Esq., who holds a mortgage upon the property for eight thousand dollars. The property will, therefore, be sold en masse.

DAN'L. G. FOWLE, *Trustee.*

Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1855.

☞ Register copy.

MANTEO MILLS.

THE ABOVE MILLS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th of December. The property consists of a Paper Mill, a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill and a Farm, with a commodious Dwelling House. It is situated in Wake County, at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of Forestville and Huntsville. The tract of land embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, two hundred and one feet long and fifty-five feet wide, two and a half stories high, and is covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdinier machine of excellent quality which has turned off during the last summer, thirty-four hundred pounds of paper within twenty-four hours, together with all the other appliances necessary for paper making. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of more than eighteen feet of water. There is a large stock house attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also, a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. Also, an abundant supply of the purest wash water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, forty feet long and thirty-two wide, of four floors. It has three pairs of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent Circular Saw. Timber can be rafted from twelve miles above.

This property will be sold en masse, subject to the Mortgages now encumbering it. One of these Mortgages is now being liquidated. The amounts due on the whole will be at the day of sale about twenty thousand dollars. The original cost of the property was about eighty-six thousand dollars.

The Terms of sale will be CASH, unless otherwise arranged before day of sale.

DAN'L. G. FOWLE, *Trustee.*

Raleigh, Dec. 6

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1855.

THE VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

The two Houses of Congress met on Monday the 3d December. The Senate, which is largely Democratic, organized at once; but up to Friday evening last the House of Representatives had ballotted twenty-seven times for a Speaker, and the prospect of electing one appeared to be as distant as at first.

Parties in the House stand about as follows: Democrats eighty, Black Republicans or Fusionists seventy-eight, Know Nothings seventy-three. Some seven or eight members, including four Democrats, are absent—and there is one vacancy. Consequently, 110 votes will elect a Speaker. The candidates voted for are, Richardson, of Illinois, Democrat; Campbell, of Ohio, abolition Whig and Fusionist; Fuller, of Pennsylvania, abolition or freesoil Whig; Banks, of Massachusetts, black Republican and Fusionist; and Marshall, of Kentucky, Whig and national Know Nothing. The Democrats have adhered from the first to their candidate; but the opposition members have divided. The votes have not materially changed, except that Mr. Campbell, whose vote was at first fifty-three, has since received as many as eighty votes, while Mr. Banks has ranged between thirty and fifty. An analysis of the first vote will, therefore, show quite clearly the condition and relations of parties: Mr. Richardson's vote is seventy-four, nineteen of which are from free and fifty-five from slaveholding States; Mr. Campbell's is fifty-three, *all* from free States; Mr. Fuller's seventeen, all but one from free States; Mr. Bank's twenty-one, all from free States; and Mr. Marshall's thirty, all but three from slaveholding States. Thus the Know Nothings, out of seventy three members of the House, have cast but thirty national votes, *and all of these but three are from the South.* The opposition to the Democrats and to the administration in the House, numbers, with the exception of Southern Know Nothings, about one hundred and fifteen; *and out of all these members but three have voted for a national man for Speaker!*

The K. N. members from this State—Messrs. Paine, Puryear, and Reade—voted for Mr. Marshall; and these gentlemen, together with some twenty-five of their brethren from the South, and three from New York, constitute a snug little *national* party all to themselves. We refer, of course, to the ballots of the first two or three days. Messrs. Puryear and Paine, we observe, have voted since for Smith, K. N., of Alabama; and Mr. Paine has voted for Wheeler, impracticable Democrat, of New York, and for Mr. Valk, K. N., of New York. The Southern Know Nothing vote, added to the Democratic vote, would at once secure the election of Mr. Richardson. The people will see, from this statement of facts, who are responsible for this delay in the organization of the House; and they will also see how unfounded is the claim set up by the Know Nothings as a national party. But a few months since we were told, by these Know Nothing leaders, that the country was in danger—that the Union was in imminent peril as the result of party and sectional strifes; and that *they*, if the people would only call *them* to place and power, would pour oil on the waves, and open the way to continued repose and prosperity. This "weak" and "wretched" administration, said the Southern K. N's, must be rebuked—this "wicked pro-slavery administration," said the Northern K. N's, must be taught that "freedom is national, and slavery sectional," and that the people of the free States will not submit to its "pro-slavery" action. The black Republicans, consisting mostly of Whigs, united with the latter, and the House was thus secured to the opposition. The result of this infamous combination is before the country. The Southern Know Nothings, instead of rebuking the President, stand themselves rebuked and humiliated in the presence of their Northern allies and before the country. They now see that President Pierce is as bitterly opposed by abolition Know Nothings and abolition Fusionists on account of his devotion to the rights of the South, as he is by themselves because he is a Democrat; and they now feel that all their pledges of *nationality*, so often and so emphatically given to the Southern people, have proved to be empty and of none effect. Have they been deceived?—do they not perceive it to be impossible to elect a national Know Nothing to the Speakership? If so, why is it that they withhold their votes from Mr. Richardson?

The Democrats of the House, in voting for Mr. Richardson, stand upon a platform which should command the approval of all true men in all sections. We publish again, as follows, the comprehensive and admirable Resolution, unanimously adopted in the meeting of Democratic members which nominated that gentleman for Speaker:

"*Resolved*, That the democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph, in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern, and western, as well as southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the know-nothing party; and though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of those principles and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens against their opponents of every description, whether the so-called republicans, know-nothings, or fusionists; and to this end, we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the constitution and the Union throughout the country."

The Democrats of the House have done their duty—they are in the right, and let them stand as they are, and where they are. With the Washington Union, and the Democratic press of the country generally, "we trust the Democratic party of the House will, to the last, rally around their standard-bearer. We trust they will do this in the spirit with which they placed him before the country—in the spirit which refuses all proffers of support from any quarter whatsoever, unless they come in the shape of voluntary tributes to those doctrines which, whether successful now or not, must at last prevail over the enemies of the constitution, if that constitution is to be maintained against its adversaries."

CUMBERLAND, MOORE AND MECKLENBURG FAIRS.—We will publish, as soon as we can find room for them, the lists of premiums awarded at the late Cumberland, Moore and Mecklenburg County Fairs. We take a deep interest, as our readers are aware, in the success of agriculture, the mechanic arts, and domestic industry generally; and therefore feel it to be a duty, as it is a pleasure, to publish every thing which promises to be of service in these departments. That will be a proud and a great day for North-Carolina when her people shall give as much of their attention to Common Schools, Agriculture, and Internal Improvements as they have been accustomed to bestow on federal politics.

VIRGINIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is still in session in Petersburg, Va.—Bishop Andrew presiding. Bishop Early was introduced on Thursday to the Conference. He had arrived the previous evening from Marion, S. C., where he had been holding the South Carolina Conference. We recognize many familiar names among the Ministers—John E. Edwards, Joseph H. Davis, and others, among the active, and Lewis Skidmore, W. H. Starr, and others, among the superannuated. The Petersburg papers are furnishing copious accounts of the proceedings, which are quite interesting.—There is evidently a great amount of talent and energy in the members of the Conference.

Some excitement has been occasioned by the preferring of certain charges by Dr. Deems, of North-Carolina, against Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of Randolph Macon College. The Petersburg Express of Friday says:

"The Bishop then called the name of Rev. Wm. A. Smith, when Rev. E. P Wilson, the presiding elder, announced that charges had been placed in his hands by Rev. Chas. F. Deems, of the N. C., Conference.

Dr. Deems then arose and read a list of charges, which were objected to by Dr. Smith, as unlike in some respects to those placed in the hands of Mr. Wilson, and of which he had been notified.

The Bishop decided that Dr. Wm. A. Smith should be tried on the charges handed to Dr. Wilson. Here Dr. Deems raised a question of law, which was to be submitted in writing. The charges were then read and submiited as follows:

First Charge.—FALSEHOOD.—Dr. S. denied both the charge and specification.

The second charge was also, falsehood, which was was ruled out by the Bishop as alien to the original charge.

Third Charge.—FALSEHOOD, which was denied as to the charge and as much of the specification as stated (he) Dr. S. made any statement before the students of Randolph Macon College.

Fourth Charge.—IMMORALITY.—The charge and specification both denied.

Fifth Kharge.—IMMORALITY.

Sixth Charge.—IMMORALITY—Ruled out by the Bishop as not one of the charges originally preferred against Dr. S.

Seventh Charge.—FALSEHOOD.—Dr. Smith admits the specification but denies the charge.

Fifth Charge.—SLANDER.—The charge was denied, maintaining that the statement by him (Dr. D.) referred to in the charge, was true, and justified by circumstances.

The testimony was then proceeded with, the witnesses for the prosecution being called for examination.

On motion, the Conference adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.—The Conference met again in the afternoon, at half past three o'clock, to proceed with the trial of Dr. Smith. Bishop Andrews opened the meeting with prayer.

The examintion of testimony in the before mentioned case was continued. The Rev. Mr. Frost was cross-examined by Dr. C. F. Deems, after which the Rev. Messrs. N. F. Reid and James Reid of the North Carolina Conference were examined.

The depositions of the Rev. B. T. Blake, of the N. C. Conference, and Rev. W. C. Doub, of the same body, were presented as proof upon the first charge. The testimony of the accuser upon the second chage was then closed, upon which the second charge was assumed. Dr. Deems then offered in evidence the deposition of the Rev. James H. Brent, of N. C; a copy of the finding of the committee who were appointed to settle the difficulty existing between Drs. Smith and Deems, at the annual session of the N. C. Conference held at Pittisboro' in 1854; and examined, also, Revs. D. B. Nicholson and R. T. Heflin, of the N. C. Conference.

Before the conclusion of the examination of the latter witness, the Conference adjourned.

A large assembly of the community were present."

☞ The Richmond Whig of Saturday thus notices the late truckling freesoil course of the organ of the Know Nothings, the so-called "American Organ"—

"THE ORGAN BIDDING FOR NORTHERN SUPPORT.—The Washington *Organ* is sueing at the feet of the Northern anti-Nebraskaites and Abolitionists for the public printing, and if its humiliating supplications can avail, it will no doubt obtain it. The Correspondent of the *Courier* and *Enquirer* thus sets the *Organ* squarely on the Northern platform, and puts in a kind word in its behalf.

"I am assured by the editor of the American Organ, Judge Ellis, that I have misinterpreted his editorials upon the policy of the Administration and the course of Atchison in regard to the Missouri troubles. He states that he has never expressed approval of one or the other, and does not approve of either. I cheerfully make the correction which this statement requires, and as the Organ under its present management urges compromise and conciliation, I know of no unsurmountable obstacle to its receiving the support of national anti-Nebraska Know-Nothing members for the printing."

Oh no. The Washington *Organ* just now is in no humor to approve of any thing Southern. Its sympathies and conviction happen to be where the most votes for the public printing are to be found—and that is on the side of the North. The Southern man who votes for the *Organ* should have his ears chopped off, and his tongue taken out by the roots."

Why don't the Whigs and Americans in the House of Representatives concentrate upon the Hon. R. C. Puryear of this State, and elect him Speaker? His vote against the Nebraska bill leaves a margin for the Northern members of the party to operate upon.
Wilmington Herald.

Does the Herald suppose that Mr. Puryear would take the Speakership at the hands of abolitionists? That paper is disposed to compliment Mr. Puryear. "His vote against the Nebraska bill leaves a margin for the Northern members of the party to operate upon." Indeed!—the Northern Know Nothings, who are abolitionists, and to whom the Herald thus appeals, could say they had voted for a Southern man for Speaker, but who was, nevertheless, *with the North on the slavery question.* Of course that would be an *honest* and a safe "operation." The Herald thinks so—and the Herald is a Southern paper. You are quite willing, then, Mr. Herald, that your Northern brethren should be allowed to "operate" in almost any way so as to defeat the Democracy. When will the K. N's of this State force their papers to stand up squarely and fully for the Constitutional rights of the South?

☞ The attention of our readers, especially of those in this State, is invited to the highly interesting communication in another column, over the signature of "Clermont." We assure our Correspondent that we shall always be glad to hear from him, and that a "spare corner" of the Standard will be open at all times for his communications. We take a deep interest in the Atlantic Road and in the noble harbor of Beaufort; and trust the day is not very distant when the most sanguine hopes of the friends of both will be realized.

SALE OF SLAVES.—The attention of persons wishing to purchase negroes is called to the advertisement of E. P. Jones, in another column. The lot embraces several valuable house servants.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The two Houses of the Virginia Legislature, on Saturday last, re-elected the Hon. James M. Mason United States' Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March, 1857.

NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Flour, corn and wheat are dull in both Cities, and have slightly declined in price.

MASONIC.

At the late annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North-Carolina, the following officers were elected:

P. A. Holt, of Alamance, Grand Master.

William K. Blake, Greensborough, Grand Sen. Warden.

Joseph Green, Brunswick, Gr. Jun. Warden.

C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, Gr. Treasurer.

William T. Bain, Raleigh, Gr. Secretary.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

Alfred Martin, of Wilmington, Deputy Grand Master.

Rev. Charles F. Deems, Goldsborough, Grand Chaplain.

H. W. Dunkley, Clarksville, Va., Grand Lecturer.

F. N. Capehart, Murfreesborough, Assistant Lecturer for the Eastern, and Alexander Murdock, Salisbury, for the Western portion of the State.

B. H. Davidson, Charlotte, Gr. Sen. Deacon.

N. A. Stedman, Pittsborough, Gr. Jun. Deacon.

E. Smith, Wayne, Gr. Marshall.

W. S. Thompson, Wake, Gr. Sword Bearer.

T. J. Patrick, Greensborough, Gr. Pursuivant.

E. J. Lutterloh, Wilmington, 1st Steward.

D. A. Montgomery, Alamance, 2d Steward.

James S. Terrell, Raleigh, Gr. Tyler.

THE PARTIES IN CONGRESS.—Until the election of Speaker is made, we cannot decide upon the character of the different parties contestant. It will clearly be the duty as well as the policy of Southern men of *all parties* to fall into line with those politicians of the North who vindicate our rights by their votes in this election, by whatever *name* they may be called. *Wil. Commercial.*

It would be very easy, it seems to us, to decide what party, as represented in Congress, occupies national ground on the slavery question. The Resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic members, and the fact that the opposition members, with the exception of those from the South, are either Freesoilers or Abolitionists, ought to be sufficient to show "the character of the different parties contestant."

The Commercial adds that it will be the duty of Southern men of all parties to go with those men North who stand by our rights, without regard to names. True enough—and that is just what we have been doing all along. This is the position occupied by Mr. Kerr, and yet he is assailed and censured by the K. N. papers as if he had committed some mortal offence. His "offence hath this extent—no more"—that, without regard to party names, as advised by the Commercial, he has been true to the Constitution, to his section, and to the Union.

"WHISKEY TOO MUCH."—It would seem, from the following account of the price of raw whiskey in Louisville, that but few persons in that neighborhood indulge in the old-fashioned habit of eating corn bread—the article being needed for "sperrits." What becomes of this whiskey is not definitely known, yet we have no doubt that some of it is "worried down" in old Kaintuck:

"The present price of raw whiskey in Louisville, according to the *Courier* of that city, is thirty-four cents per gallon, which yields an enormous profit to the distiller. He pays thirty cents per bushel for his corn, (new corn,) grinds out about four hundred bushels per diem, which makes upwards of sixteen hundred gallons—of new whiskey, or rather more than four gallons to the bushel. Thus a bushel of corn costing thirty cents yields to the manufacturer upwards of four gallons of whiskey, which, at thirty-four cents per gallon, amounts to the snug sum of $544. The net profit on this single day's work of converting corn into whiskey is fully two hundred and fifty dollars, or upwards of one thousand five hundred dollars per week."

SERIOUS OCCURRENCE AT CHAPEL HILL.—We learn that on Friday morning last a difficulty took place between a young man by the name of White, of Tennessee, and another young man, Singeltary, of this State, (a brother of Gen. Singeltary, of Pitt,) both students of the University, which resulted quite seriously. It seems that the parties had had some misunderstanding the day before; and on meeting on Friday morning, high words were uttered on both sides, when White drew his pistol, fired at Singeltary, and then fled. The ball entered the lower part of his abdomen, just above his groin, and it was thought at first that he was mortally wounded; but we are gratified to learn that hopes are entertained of his recovery. Young White, it is stated, appeared to be making ready to run at the time he fired. He was pursued, but "took to the bushes," and has not been arrested. We have not heard whether Singeltary was armed or not.

THE "WESTERN DEMOCRAT."—The Charlotte "Western Democrat" has changed hands, and appears in a new dress, presenting a very neat and handsome appearance. Messrs. R. P. Waring and H. M. Pritchard have retired, and the paper will in future be conducted by J. J. Palmer, Esq. The retiring Editors carry with them into other pursuits the respect and good wishes of all. The readers of the "Democrat" cannot fail to be pleased with the paper. Mr. Palmer evinces readiness and tact in his vocation, and will no doubt come fully up to the expectations of his friends. The paper is still, as heretofore, soundly Democratic.

☞ We learn, from the Register, that Elder G. W. Johnson, Pastor of the Baptist church in this City, has resigned his pastoral charge of the same. His resignation is owing to the state of his throat. He is obliged to desist from preaching, at least for a season. He leaves Raleigh very much to the regret of the church and congregation for which he has labored.

Rev. Thos. E. Skinner has been called to the Pastorship, and will enter upon its duties very soon.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MEMBERS.—Messrs. Reid and Biggs, Senators, and Messrs. Craige, Clingman, Branch, Winslow, and Ruffin, the Democratic Representatives from this State, were in their seats the first day of the session; and the Representatives above named have uniformly voted for Mr. Richardson for Speaker. Messrs. Puryear, Paine, and Reade were also in their seats the first day—but Mr. Reade, we learn, left on Tuesday to attend one of his Courts.

MORE OF BLAIR'S TREASON.—Francis P. Blair, it is stated, has written a letter to the so-called Republican Association of Washington City, endorsing the Republican movement, and urging the Republicans to take strong ground to secure freedom in Kansas and to restore the Missouri line. If anything could make Andrew Jackson turn in his grave, it would be the treason to Democracy of such men as Blair, Houston, and Van Buren.

HOW THE SUB-TREASURY WORKS.—The Boston Post says:

"It is said that Mr. Guthrie has effected all the transport of specie necessary for the operations of the government during the past year, not only without expense to his department, but under arrangements which have yielded a *profit* of $10,000!—What an outcry was made against the sub-treasury on account of the immense expense the 'carting of specie' would cost!"

THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN KANSAS.

Rumors have passed into circulation (says the Washington Union,) to the effect that the President has authorized the employment of the troops of the United States in the Territory of Kansas to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws. No such authority has been given. In order to show exactly what has transpired, we have obtained permission to publish the following despathes:

WESTPORT, (Mo.,) Dec. 1, 1855.

I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements, of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff, burnt houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired. This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WILSON SHANNON.

To his Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1855.

Your despatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.

FRANKLN PIERCE.

To WILSON SHANNON,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

RAILROAD JUBILEE.

The citizens of Greensborough held a meeting on the 6th—Dr. J. A. Mebane in the Chair, and L. Swain, Esq., Secretary—to make arrangements for a grand jubilee on the occasion of the completion of the North Carolina Railroad to that place. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Morehead, John A. Gilmer, R. P. Dick, and D. F. Caldwell; and on motion of Mr. Gilmer, it was unanimously resolved "that on the completion of the North Carolina Railroad" to that point "the people of Guilford County will give a barbecue to their fellow-citizens of North Carolina, and of other States, who may honor them with their presence." Committees of Arrangements and of Invitation were appointed, and the authorities of the different Railroads were requested to permit the guests to pass over their Roads free of charge.

The occasion will be alike important and interesting to the people of Guilford. The festival will no doubt be largely attended, and be promotive of good feeling and of a deeper devotion to internal improvement among all who participate in it.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ST. LOUIS!

Explosion of French Magazines.—Great Loss of Life.—Terrific fire at Paris.—Immense Destruction of Breadstuffs,—&c., &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The fine steamship St. Louis has arrived. She hails from Havre *via* Southampton, and brings London dates to the 21st. Her mails contain many interesting items not included in the despatches from Halifax yesterday, per the Cunard steamship *America.*

MAGAZINES BLOWN UP.—Three extensive magazines belonging to the French Artillery, were blown up near Inkermann not long since, involving great destruction of human life. Seventy men and two officers were instantly killed; and one hundred men and ten officers wounded.

The magazine contained 30,000 Killogrammes of powder, and 600,000 cartridges—also 300 heavily charged shells. All exploded with terrific effect.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT PARIS.—A tremendous fire had occurred at Paris, entirely consuming the Government Bakery, which contained 28,000 quintals, (3,136,000 lbs.) of corn and about the same quantity of flour buscuit.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—The fine ship America had been wrecked off the coast of Gibralter. She was sold by the underwriters, and got off by purchasers.

IMMENSE DISTRUCTION OF GRAIN.—An Allied Flotilla, or fleet of small vessels, sent for the especial purpose, had destroyed an immense quantity of Russian grain on the coast of Grieskeinann. The grain was packed up in the granaries six tiers deep, and extended for two miles along the coast. It was intended for the Crimean army, and being destroyed, will materially lessen their supplies.

DISMISSAL OF MENSCHIKOFF, &c.—The Czar has dismissed Gen. Menschikoff, as Chief of the Russian staff, and appointed Gen. Aldenburg in his stead.

It is stated that Gen. Maurivieuff was so overcome by the defeat at Kars, that he has gone insane. Gen. Bubusoff, assumes the command. [Well may it be asked what's in a name?]

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It has just been ascertained beyond the possibility of cavil that a despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan, relative to the Crampton difficulty—the tenor of which is that the British government in a courteous but positive manner declines giving such explanations as were demanded by our government regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by British agents.—This aspect of affairs imposes on our government delicate obligations, and it will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from its present dilemma.

The governments of San Salvador, Honduras and Costi Rica have strongly protested to this government against the recognition by Minister Wheeler of the present Nicaraguan government. Mr. Wheeler has probably thus acted with the concurrence of our government, and in accordance with our uniform policy. Whatever may be the objection on the part of the Central American States, the governments first named predict that the present order of affairs in Nicaragua will not long continue, for the reasons stated, and they declare themselves resolved to exterminate all foreign adventurers who may invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

DEATH OF ROBERT M. SULLY, ESQ., OF PHILADELPHIA.—We regret to see in our exchanges the announcement of the decease of this distinguished gentleman. He died on the 30th ultimo, in the city of Buffalo, New York, after a brief and painful illness.

Mr. Sully had been invited by the Historical Society of Wisconsin to visit Madison, the capitol of this thriving young State, to take certain portraits for the society, and was on his way when arrested by the disease which terminated his life.

The creations of Mr. Sully's pencil have ever been eagerly sought after by the lovers of the fine arts. His paintings of Queen Victoria, of Judge Marshall, and of the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk, are well known to a portion of our readers, and appreciated as splendid mounments of his genius. Mr. S. has left an interesting family, consisting of his amiable relict and several children, among whom is the lady of Col. John H. Wheeler, our Minister to Nicaragua. *Mur. Gazette.*

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Capt Spencer Sawyer charged with the murder of the late William Charles, was on Saturday last, committed to jail by the Court of Magistrates called to investigate the matter, to await his trial at the regular term of the Superior Court to be held next Spring. The examining Court were engaged nearly two days in their investigations—quite a number of witnesses were introducel on the part of the State, and their testimoney thoroughly sifted. The accused, we believe, introduced no witnesses. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. As we did not hear it all, we deem it proper to give none of it, but leave it to be disposed of by the proper tribunal. Mr Solicitor Smith appeared for the State, and Messrs. T. F. Jones and George W. Brooks for the accused. An effort was made to admit the accused to bail, but this was refused by the Court. *Dem. Pioneer.*

☞ The Caucus of the anti-Nebraska members of the House, held on Saturday night last, effected, it is stated, nothing of importance. The chances of Banks for Speaker were increasing.

CONGRESS.

The Senate has thus far transacted no important public business. That body is awaiting the organization of the House.

Mr. Weller, of California, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing and facilitating the construction of a Railroad and magnetic telegraph to the Pacific.

On Friday, the House of Representatives resumed the voting for Speaker, as follows:

Twenty-second vote—Richardson, 73; Campbell, 74; Banks, 11; Fuller, 20; Pennington, 9; Wheeler, 11; Smith of Ala., 3; Zollicoffer, 9; Thurston, 4; Haven, Walker, Humphrey Marshall, Hoffman, Maxwell, Nichols and A. Oliver, 1 each—no choice.

Twenty-third vote—Richardson, 73; Campbell, 75; Banks, 10; Fuller, 16; Pennington, 9; Wheeler, 11; Zollicoffer, 15; Thurston, 4; Walker, 2; Smith of Ala., Haven, Nichols, Oliver, Foster and Bocock, 1 each—no choice.

At this point Mr. Campbell of Ohio, with the indulgence of the House, said:

The country is looking on our proceedings with deep anxiety, and every member is ready to acknowledge the importance of a speedy organization. We have now been voting for five days. Twenty-three votes have been taken, and I find through the partiality of friends, I have received in six of them a higher number than any other candidate before the House; and in all a greater number than any candidate in opposition to the administration. Yet it is obvious to me that it is impossible for my friends to succeed unless I can perform one of two conditions, namely: repudiate my well known principles on the slavery question and Americanism, or in some way, directly or indirectly, make pledges as to the organization of the committees, &c., which would amount to a sacrifice of my self-respect, and make me, in my judgment, a fit object for public contempt. Under these circumstances, and feeling that the interests of the country require an organization, and regarding these interests as paramount to every other consideration, I withdraw my name as a candidate. And in taking my seat I desire to express to my friends who have shown so much fidelty my sincere gratitude, and to my political opponents who have given evidence of their personal regard, my thanks.

The House then resumed voting. Four votes were cast, as follows, all alike proving unsuccessful:

Twenty-fourth—Richardson, 74; Campbell, withdrawn; Banks, 41; Pennington, 18; Fuller, 19; Smith, 1; Thurston, 11; Wheeler, 11; Howard, 5; Zollicoffer, 15; Woodruff, 2; Washburn of Maine, 6; Tappan, 6; Meacham, 5; scattering, 10.

Twenty-fifth—Richardson, 72; Banks, 41; Pennington, 17; Fuller, 23; Smith, 1; Thurston, 6; Wheeler, 10; Howard, 3; Zollicoffer, 12; Woodruff, 2; Washburn, 8; Tappan, 4; Meacham, 9; scattering, 9.

Twenty-sixth—Richardson, 72; Banks, 46; Pennington, 17; Fuller, 27; Smith, 4; Thurston, 8; Wheeler, 9; Howard, 2; Haven, 3; Washburn, 5; Tappan, 3, Meacham, 8; scattering, 9.

Twenty-seventh—Richardson, 73; Banks 49; Pennington, 17; Fuller, 28; Thurston 7; Wheeler, 7; Howard, 3; Haven, 2; Washburn, 6; Tappan, 2; Meacham, 2; Zollicoffer, 9; scattering, 9.

The last vote was as follows:

For Mr. Richardson, Dem.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett, of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb, Goodwin, Cobb, of Alabama, Craige, Crawford, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kelly, Keith, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Milson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shoster, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Virginia, Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tennessee.

For Mr. Banks—Messrs. Albright, Barbour, Bingham, Bliss, Brenton, Buffington, Campbell of Ohio, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Cumbeck, Day, Dean, Dixon, Dodd, Dunn, Emne, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kelsey, Knapp, Leiter, Mace, Meacham, Mott, Nichols, Pettit, Pike, Salvir, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Thornington, Trafton, Wade, Wallridge, Walderon, Watson, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth.

For Mr. Pennington, American Whig—Messrs. Henry, Bennett, Benson, Bishop, Clawson. Cragin, Davis of Mass., Dick, Edwards, Fuller of Pa., Parker, Pelton, Pringle, Robbins, Stranahan, Sage, Wakeman, Wood.

For Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania, anti-Nebraska Whig—Messrs. Ball, Bradshaw, Broom, Campbell of Pa., Cowde, Culler, Edie, Foster, Harrison, Haven, Kennett, Knight, Kunkel, Millward, Paine, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ready, Ritchie, Rivers. Roberts, Scott, Sneed, Todd, Tripple, Tysen and Zolli coffer.

For Mr. Zollicoffer of Tennessee, American Whig.—Messrs. Campbell of Ky., Cox, Late, Lindley. A. R. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall. Swope, Underwood, Walker.

Together with some thirty scattering votes.

On Saturday, the Senate elected a Chief Clerk and a Reading Clerk, and received a petition from the late Commodore Smith against the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

In the House, six more ballots were had for Speaker. The last ballot was Richardson 73, Banks 100, Fuller 30, scattering 5. There being no election, the House adjourned until Monday.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8, 1855.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 143 bbls., at $2 85 for yellow dip, and 1 75 for hard; and this morning 1,146 bbls. at 2 80 for yellow dip and 1 80 for hard, 280 lbs.—being a decline of 5 cents on former and 5 @ 10 cts. on the latter quality.

ROSIN—No sales.

TAR—Is in moderate enquiry. Sales yesterday afternoon of 188 bbls., and this morning 235 do. at $2 25 bbl.
Journal.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants

NORFOLK, Dec. 8, 1855.

FLOUR is scarce and in good request, and readily commands our quotations, with an upward tendency.

The COTTON market is quiet with a light stock. We note sales 50 @ 100 bales recently at our figures.

NAVAL STORES are dull, with no transactions worth noting.

BACON—N. C. & Va. hog round 14c.; Western Sides 15 @ 15½; Western Shoulders 14 @ 15.

CORN—Mixed, measure weight, 85 @ 86; White, measure weight, 92; Yellow, none.

COTTON—Fair to prime, 8¾.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 14½ @ 15; Laguayra, 12 @ 12½; Rio, 11½ @ 12.

CANDLES—Judd's Sperm, 45 @ 50; Other do. 40 @ 45; Adamantine, 30 @ 31; Mould 16½ @ 17.

FLOUR—Superfine 10 @ 10 25; Extra, 10 75 @ 11; Family, 11 50 @ 11 75.

LARD—N. C. & Va. No. 1, 14 @ 14½.

LIME—Washington, 1 25 @ 1 31; Thomaston, 1 12 @ 1 15.

MOLASSES—Cuba, Hhds. 38 @ 40; N. O. in bbls. 43.

MANURES—Peruvian Guano, $51 @ 53; Mexican, do 25 @ 33; Super-phosphate of Lime, 46 @ 48; Burnt Oyster Shells, per bush. 20c.

SALT—Liverpool fine, $1 90 @ 1 95; Do. Ground Alum, 1 40 @ 1 45.

STAVES—R. O. Hhd. (in demand,) $38; W. O. Hhd. 50; do Pipes, none, 65; do Heading, much wanted, 70.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

The next session opens the 2nd Monday in January.

Board and tuition without any extra charge $75 per session.

The Principal will be assisted in the Classical Department by his brother, T. J. Horner.

The Academy having been removed some distance from the town, the school now has the advantages of a country school without its disadvantages.

Oxford, December 11, 1855. 6—5w.

☞ Fayetteville Observer and Tarboro' Southerner copy 4 weeks and send accounts to J. H. Horner.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING year, a negro woman who is a good cook, ironer and washer. Also a nurse. An old woman preferred. Apply at the Standard office.

Dec. 11, 1855. 6—tf.

Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, Dec. 10, 1855.

WANTED, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, TWO good female cooks, one of which to understand the use of the brick oven; two chamber-maids; three steady, honest dining-room servants; and two likely boys from ten to twelve years of age, 6—3t.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by Rev. John Tillet, A. M. Gorman, Esq., Editor of the "Spirit of the Age," Raleigh, N. C., to Miss Mary Edmonds, daughter of James M. Jordan, Esq., of Isle of Wight, Co., Va.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Culbreth, Mr. Theophilus Pool to Mrs. E. H. Barbour, both of this county.

At Milburnie, Wake, on the 29th ult., by Robert W. Seawell, Esq., F. Haywood Watson to Miss Johannes, youngest daughter of the late Benj. Keith, of this county.

On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Miller, John Lyon, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Margaret M. Springs, daughter of Leroy Springs, Esq., of Charlotte.

In Catawba county, on the 13th ult., by A. M. Powell, Esq., John Walker, of Benton county, Ala., to Miss Susan C., youngest daughter of John J. Shuford, Esq., of Catawba county.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, D. D., Mr. T. N. McNeely, to Miss Isabella E. Henderson, both of Mecklenburg county.

In Shelby, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Jaseph Holmes, Mr. P. H. Shuford to Miss Susanna, daughter of Mr. Thos. Marks, formerly of Charlotte.

In Fayetteville, on the 6th instant, by Rev. William E. Pell, Mr. Jesse A. Baldwin, of Richmond county, to Miss Mary M., daughter of James G. Cook, Esq., of Fayetteville.

At St. John's Church, New York city, on Wednesday, Nov. 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, Mr. Wm. Bow, of Fayetteville, to Miss Lucille H. Tryon, of that city.

In Duplin county, near Hallsville, on Monday the 3d inst., by B. Southerland, Esq., Mr. John M. Chasten to Miss Susan A. Hall, all of Duplin.

On Tuesday, Nov. 20th, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, Ravenswood, L. I., New York, Mr. C. W. Hollowell, of Pasquotank Co., N. C., to Miss Alpine D. Bodine.

At the residence of Leroy Mitchell, Esq., in Louisburg, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. F. W. Thomas, Mr. John B. Yarborough to Miss Cora M. Foster.

At the same place, on the 5th inst., by the same, Dr. E. Lawrence to Miss Cecilia D. Foster.

In Wake county, on the 4th inst., by R. S. Perry, Esq., Mr Gray J. Rhodes to Miss Jane Pace.

Register and Age please copy.

DIED.

In Anstin county, Texas, on the 4th of Nov., of Congestive Billious Fever, Daniel G. Black, aged 24 years. The deceased emigrated from near Fayetteville, N. C., in the year 1851.

In Moore county, on the 22d Oct., Mr. Wm. Shields, son of Mr. Cornelius Shields, aged 62 years.

In Bladen county, on the 17th ult., Dillard Elmore, son of Bryant and Sarah Jane Elmore, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 21 days.

At the residence of F. McRae, in Mount Vernon, Montgomery county, Georgia, on the 28th of October, from dropsy of the chest, Mr. Daniel McIntyre, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. McIntyre was of Scotch parentage, born and reared in Robeson county, N. C. He married and emigrated to Georgia in March, 1820.

In Salisbury, on the 30th ult., in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca M. Caldwell, wife of Hon. David F. Caldwell.

In Sampson, on the 18th ult., Mr. Nathan W. Johnson, in the 26th year of his age.

Of Typhoid Fever, on the 28th of November, 1855, at his residence, White Rock, Halifax county, N. C., Thomas C. Williams, in the 27th year of his age.

In Mecklenburg county, on the

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Sino Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.

The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."

Christy Johnson, by ditto.

The Elder Sister. By Marion James.

Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.

Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.

Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.

Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.

Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at

H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.

H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IR-RESPONSIBLE TRAVELING AGENTS? when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealer,
Corner of Sycamore and Bank Sts.

Always on hand between thirty and forty Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.

Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1855. 2—

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, Oct. 23 1855. 96—

FOR SALE,

Highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carrer's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.

II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.

III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.

IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.

V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Aymas Leigh. $1,25.

GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.

VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.

The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.

A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.

The Life of Devereau. By his Son.

The Footsteps of St. Paul.

Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.

History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.

The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.

A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.

America. Political and Social. By Schaff.

Fairy Tales of Many Nations.

Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.

Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Oc ober 23, 1855. 96—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United Sintes of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.—Joseph Hare, John Hare, and others *vs.* Stephen Rentfrow.—Caveat to a Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hare, deceased, was produced in open Court by Stephen Rentfrow, the Executor therein named, and by him propounded for probate as the last Will and Testament of the said John Hare, deceased. When Joseph Hare, John Hare and Rufus Hare, as next of kin of John Hare, deceased, appear in open Court, protest against, and enter their Caveat to the probate of said paper writing, as the last will and testament of said John Hare, deceased. And thereupon the Court do order and direct that the Jury be sworn and empaneled to enquire "whether the said paper writing is the last Will and Testament of John Hare, deceased." And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Hare, who is one of the next of kin to the said John Hare, deceased, is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Weekly Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Willis Hare and next of kin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, and see proceedings

Witness: J. H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1855.

J. H. KENEDAY, Cl'k.

October 26, 1855. 1097—6w.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange. To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Agt. Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1855. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4¼ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $8 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 35—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria de Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, —
The Miscellaneous Essays, do —
The Cæsars, do —
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, —
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, —
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, —
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, —
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,

Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)

West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mension.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $3 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of

E. L. HARDING.

Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1855. 82—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sentter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1855. 87—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

**Nor